The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occuring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZ

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"TRADE UNIONS ARE BULWARKS OF MODERN DEMOCRACIES." : :

The trade union movement means more than high wages, short ours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual developent of the mass. It means independent wage earners, who carry this dependence from the shop, mill and mine into the affairs of everyay life.

And herein lies a major reason for the opposition to organized bor.

The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop condions. Every economic, political and social question attracts him.

His collective voice is heard on education, finance, industry, agrilture and transportation. He fights for free press, speech and ssemblage, and will go to prison that this heritage is assured.

He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, s insistence on just relations between men, and his vigor in exposing rong.

He demands that democracy function.

This type of a worker is not favored by anti-union employers, nti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union bankers and eir political agents.

These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who e thankful for their jobs, who will permit the boss to do their thinkg, form their opinions and tell them how to vote.

This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, ut deny it to wage earners. They look upon organization as a proction to their power over the unorganized, while a trade union is a allenge to their power.

The stand-pattism of these elements is historic. They never move ntil they are compelled to.

These elements want a slave class—not in name, but in fact.

Trade unionism is the monkey-wrench thrown into the machinery autocracy and sham.

Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in dustry.

In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union op the worker has a voice in working conditions. As a citizen he kewise independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freem's cause.

The British statesman correctly declared: "Trade unions are the lwarks of modern democracies."

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

NCIENT UNION FOE GETTING VERY POLITE

Seattle, Nov. 20.—James A. Emery, eral counsel for the national asiation of manufacturers, is getg very polite in his war against anized labor.

Mr. Emery is one the little Jack rners of anti-union employers. years he has been raging up and n the country with his fire message against trade union- and now he tells business men this city to "study the demands labor instead of hurling epithets workers with new ideas." The aker did not seem like the Emery old whose pleas for the right to rk" have thrilled cheap labor ployers.

Some trade unionists whisper that has adjusted himself to environnt. Business men in this city, rough their associated industries, ve failed to destroy organized or. Their rough stuff has only engthened the workers' lines and n Seattle an uneviable reputan.

Another organization has been med by these business men, and workers believe that the new iated industries of Washington adopt smoother methods. The breaker and thug will be red by "can't-strike" laws, which be urged at the coming session the legislature.

Under these conditions, Emery put war whoops in cold storage affected a broad, liberal, paternizing attitude toward the work- while criticising employers for shop worn sayings in conning others."

The business men cheered this wonder and the word was passed among those present Washington must have an antilaw similar to Kansas.

WIDOWS DEMAND JUSTICE

New Orleans, Nov. 20.—Widows three dead unionists have filed in the local federal court inst the Great Southern Lumber mpany of Bogalusa for $150,000 mages.

The charge is made that the unists were killed by thugs emed by the company. The killings in the day time with no mpt at concealment. The mob ned to be looking for a negro unionist and the white unionied that the negro was in union headquarters. They ine mob into the building were answered by a volley shot guns and rifles.

Bogalusa officials have made no to apprehend the murderand it is claimed that the disattorney has blocked every atpt to establish justice. The of Bogalusa is an official of company. The wives of the dead nists have appealed in vain to governor of the state to insist the law be upheld and the others punished.

BIG THEATER STRIKE ENDS.

Seattle, Nov. 20.—The big strike inst the Von Herberg theaters ended. Musicians and picture rators secure the six-hour day the six-day week. Recognition every union employed in the theis guaranteed by the agreeand all strikers will be rein-

The strike started in Tacoma July when picture operators anded a shorter work day. The ement spread to Seattle, Port-Butte and other cities in the rthwest where the syndicate cons theaters.

The strike was vigorously waged, the usual injunctions were isbut the workers' solidarity the support of the entire trade movement triumphed.

BIG MOTOR CAR PROFITS.

New York, Nov. 20.—The report Packard Motor Car company last fiscal year shows net available for dividends of $6-, an increase of nearly $1,-000 over the preceding year. The company also reduced its liabilities $4,000,000 and increased inventory account nearly $11,-. It has a reserve of $2,500,- to guard against possible shrinkin the value of materials, and a surplus of more than $20,-

UNIONISM IS WINNING.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 20.—Organized aiters and waitresses are defeating attempt to establish the nonon shop in this calling.

MANY EMPTY COAL CARS.

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 20.—The Times-Tribune of this city quotes a "high official of the Pennsylvania railroad" as authority for the statement that "there are lying between the outlets of the Pittsburgh coal fields and Harrisburg 3,000 loads of coal, unsold."

The only explanation, says the Times-Tribune, is that big consumers are stocked up with all they can handle at existing prices and in lieu of a substantial reduction will close many plants rather than go into the market for 7 per cent money to keep things going.

"On branch lines and overflow yards there are stowed thousands of empty cars, which, under present arrangements, will continue thus because coal companies will not mine coal for which there is no demand. This will mean fewer hours' work for miners and less freight for the railroads. If factories and manufacturing plants must close down because the cost of operation, due to the high price of coal, is too great, many more will be thrown out of work.

"That the public has been gouged there is no question. A coal broker is quoted as declaring that he cleared a cold thousand dollars on a single car of 71 tons of coal. Another is quoted as making a cleanup of $10,000 on 16 cars.

"Miners in the bituminous district get from $1.14 to $1.38 a ton. Adding to this the cost of unskilled labor, equipage, mine ties and props, original cost of mineral rights and all other items of expense that enter into the mining of coal, and add to that a royalty, and the cost of coal per ton ranges from $3.17 to $6 a ton at the mine mouth.

"Now when it is known that coal, delivered to customers in various parts of the state, costs anywhere from $9.50 to $18 a ton, it does not take a mathematician to figure out that some person has a hand in the pie who is earning nothing, but is simply after his pound of flesh.

"And he has been getting his pound, and more, too."

"SCHOOLS OF CRIME."

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 20.—County jails are described as "schools of crime" by Gov. Sleeper, who urges their abolishment except as places for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial or sentence.

The state executive favors the establishment of state farms where persons guilty of minor offenses would be sent for indefinite periods, their release depending upon their behavior while employed at the farms, where they would be practically self-supporting. If this plan were adopted it would be unnecessary to build expensive county jails to replace a large number of these structures, which are antiquated, unsanitary and should be condemned.

FINED FOR STRIKING.

Denver, Nov. 20.—Several officers and members of the Miners' union have been fined by Judge Bradfield of Weld county for striking in violation of the Colorado "can't-strike" law. The court assessed fines ranging from $25 to $50. The miners will appeal.

The Colorado law differs from the Kansas act in that the former prohibits strikes for 30 days, or until the state industrial board acts. Then the right to strike is not abridged. This legislation is patterned after the Lemieux act, in Canada, with the exception that the Canadian act applies to public utilities and the Colorado act is effective in all strikes.

WIN LONG UNION FIGHT.

Roseclaire, Ill., Nov. 20.—After a 35-years' fight to secure the right to organize, employes of the Hillside mine have secured recognition of their committee and wage increases. These workers are affiliated with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

This is the fourth attempt in 35 years to organize the spar mines in this district. Four years ago 450 workers struck because of low wages that averaged $1.55 and $2 a day. These miners were defeated but the defeat did not have the discouraging effect that the company hoped for.

FAVOR HIGHER ANNUITIES.

Washington, Nov. 20.—At a conference of government employes' representatives it was decided to ask congress to favor higher annuities under the recently enacted civil service retirement law. It was declared that the present minimum of $720 a year is not enough for a man to live on.

SCIENCE IS WELCOMED BY ORGANIZED LABOR

Washington, Nov. 20.—Organized labor welcomes whatever assistance research and science can offer to modern industry, said President Gompers in an address to delegates at a preliminary conference on industrial research.

The trade unionist declared labor does not oppose the greatest production that is possible, but it does object to making production the object of life.

"A persistent effort," he said, "has been made to saddle upon labor the odium of opposition to improved methods and machinery in production. What labor has opposed is an effort to exploit them by the use of improvements that are intended as a blessing to mankind. Labor is rightly suspicious of changes that are introduced without explanation and whose effect upon their welfare is not considered.

"Labor is not opposed to increased production or improved methods. Quite the contrary. We recognize there can be no permanent betterment of standards of living for all except by increasing the things that contribute to better and more satisfactory living. But we hold as a fundamental that material products are not the ultimate of production, but service in a better life for humanity.

"Experience has taught organized labor that we can only maintain opportunity for freedom and well being when laws for industry are made for those directly concerned—the management and the workers."

HOW THEY LOVE ALLEN!

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 20.—The "high esteem" in which Kansas trade unionists hold Governor Allen is indicated by this statement in the Kansas Trades Unionist:

"A local paper announces that Governor Allen has been suggested as a possible successor to Secretary W. B. Wilson, head of the United States department of labor. This position is about the only one to which the governor has not heretofore aspired, and the only one for which he is most eminently fitted—through long years of training and environment. If Mr. Harding is wise he will act upon the suggestion immediately upon ascending the white house throne and we shall hasten to wire our indorsement. It will be recalled that Secretary Wilson came up from the ranks of the miners, the governor's knowledge of mining would permit the carrying out of a similar policy as that inaugurated by Mr. Wilson but with less expense to the government, for the reason that under the governor's improved method the department of mediation and conciliation would be unnecessary. Labor would hail his appointment with joy while of course expressing regret at the state's loss of the greatest executive it has ever had. From an obscure post of duty in France to the governorship of a great state and to a cabinet position in the span of two short years, is a pace few 'friends of labor' have ever scored. Long live the gov!"

COMPANY "UNIONS" PAY.

Danville, Va., Nov. 20.—The industrial democracy of cheap labor employers functioned when wages of 5,000 employes of the Riverside and Dan river cotton mill corporation were reduced.

This company "union" is based on the theory of the federal government, with a senate, house and cabinet.

The wage cut proposal was called "a bill" and was recommended to a joint session of the senate and house by a joint committee. President Fitzgerald of the corporation talked on the necessity for wage reductions and when he concluded a vote was called for. Nearly 150 workers and small bosses signified their acceptance of lower wages by standing up, and 12 risked the wrath of the large number of company officials present by remaining seated.

This "union" has been widely advertised by the company's publicity agents and other writers who actually refer to it as "industrial democracy."

The corporation has made tremendous profits during the last several years and at the first sign of a let down insist that wages be reduced.

WHY UNIONIST WAS MOBBED.

Seattle, Nov. 20.—Vice President Wood of the International Union of Timber Workers, was mobbed at Susanville, Cal., because he interfered with the 10-hour day, declare officers of the Timber Workers' union. Wood was first jailed by the town marshal who charged that the unionist was "acting queerly" and that he was "suspected of being an I. W. W." When he was released the mobbers seized him and ran him out of town.

Wood was in Susanville for some time. He circulated among the timber workers and explained the purposes of organized labor. It was not until he called a meeting for the purpose of establishing a union that the town marshal made his discovery.

WILL THE LIARS UNITE?

Coffeyville, Kan., Nov. 20.—Editor Carter of the Kansas Daily Union suggests that defenders of the Kansas "can't-strike" law form an organization to be known as the "industrial court liars international union."

"When any one tells you that the Kansas industrial court stops strikes in this state, he is telling you a falsehood," says the editor.

"We have had strikes all over the state since they tried to push the industrial court down our throats; right here in Coffeyville, too. The electricians struck in this city not 90 days ago. Did the industrial court stop them? We should say not!"

8,000,000 ACRES WASTED.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—There are in Georgia 8,000,000 acres of land in an unproductive state for lack of drainage, said Andrew M. Soule, president of the state college of agriculture, in an address before the national drainage congress. The speaker estimated that it would cost approximately $150,000,000 to reclaim the land and he advocated issuing state bonds. He said taxes on the improved land would pay back the drainage cost in about 25 years.

WIRE STRIKE ENDS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 20.—The strike of electrical workers against the local telephone company has ended through compromise.

LABOR'S HIGH IDEALS CAN BLOCK TRAITORS

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Nov. 20.—Labor is partly responsible for traitors within its ranks, says the Australian Worker, which declares that when the workers awake to their mission, the possibilities of their cause and are unrelenting and unforgiving to traitors, the efforts of this brood will be minimized.

"The workers have not yet learned to be earnest in their own cause. They don't take their historic mission seriously," says this labor paper.

"They can't believe that they are destined to change the face of civilization and bring into being a new world.

"It is this want of faith in themselves that encourages unfaithfulness in others.

"When labor realizes its stupendous importance in the drama of history, when it perceives the unforgivable nature of treachery to its ideals, Judas will not manifest himself to anything like the same extent, and the traditional pieces of silver will lose their fatal power to lure.

"Too often it pays to 'rat' on the working class. When in ceases to be a profitable proposition, when it becomes instead a highly dangerous occupation, there'll be a rapid and permanent slump in the renegading business.

"It is not always for sordid gain that Judas acts. Sometimes his object is the favor of the great, or the society of the well-to-do, or the gratification of ambition. Sometimes he is even able to persuade himself that he is obeying the dictates of a superconscience or following some newly-discovered 'light.'

"But whatever the motives animating him, whether he betrays us in the old crude fashion, or deceives himself into the bargain, he is Judas nevertheless, and so long as there is room for him in our midst the old tragedy will be a continuous performance."

PEOPLE LIVE LONGER.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The death rate of the United States for 1919, 12.9 per thousand, is the lowest recorded for any year since the establishment of the death registration area, which covers 33 states and has an estimated population of 85,147,822.

According to figures made public by the bureau of census, 1,096,436 deaths occurred in 1919 in this area.

Organic diseases of the heart carried off more citizens than any other cause, 111,579 deaths being attributed to these diseases, or 10.2 per cent of the entire total. Tuberculosis was next in fatalities, 106,-985 being the toll of the great white plague. This is 9.8 per cent of the total deaths.

Influenza accounted for the demise of 84,113, while pneumonia was responsible for 105,212 deaths. Bright's disease, cancer and external causes, including accidents but not including suicides, follow in the order named. Typhoid fever was responsible for but .7 per cent of the total deaths, and the least dangerous cause enumerated was smallpox from which but 358 persons died. Nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-two persons took their own lives; a death rate of 11.2 per thousand. This accounted for .9 per cent of the total deaths.

FAKE CO-OP. PLAN.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The local federation of labor has appointed a committee to investigate various alleged co-operative societies that are springing up in this vicinity.

One of these movements was reported as consisting of three persons who control the society, with the membership having no voice. Lurid literature is depended upon to keep this feature from the public.

Trade unionists insist that the Rochdale system is the only cooperative plan. Under this system stockholders have a voice, with the holder of one share of stock on an equal footing with the holder of 10 or 100 shares. Goods are sold at the prevailing market price, and after expenses are deducted the surplus is returned to stockholders on the basis of the amount of money spent at the co-op. store.

This system differs from usual business practice, in that the surplus is not divided on the basis of stock held, but in proportion to the loyalty of stockholders to the co-op. movement.

HOW MILLIONS ARE "MADE."

Washington, Nov. 20.—A suit to recover $1,000,000 paid in taxes to the government by the Labelle Iron works company shows the easy manner in which money can be "made" by large corporations.

In 1904 the company bought ore lands for $190,000, and in eight years the value of the property increased to $10,000,000. The government insisted that this value is "income" and taxes were levied on that basis. The company claims the right to increase its invested capital to the amount of the increased value of the land, and asks that $1,000,000 collected by the government be returned.

If the company is upheld it may issue stock in an amount covering the difference between $190,000—its original investment—and $10,000,000, which represents the increased value of the lands.

This means that the company will put a price on its iron ore that will permit a "fair return" on the $10,-000,000 of stock, although there is an investment of but $190,000.

BOSSES BREAK CONTRACT.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The Judson Manufacturing company of Alameda county has broken its contract with rolling men affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The agreement expires next June but the plant locked out these workers and notified them that they would be re-employed under the non-union shop system.

The management is waiting for the unionists to ask for work.

400,000 CARPENTERS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 20.—There were 400,184 carpenters affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters at the close of the fiscal year, reports Frank Duffy, general secretary of that organization.

10-CENT STORES PAY.

New York, Nov. 20.—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth company during October, amounted to $12,243,223, as compared with $10,445,543 in October of last year. This concern operates a chain of 5 and 10-cent stores throughout the country.

MOBBERS IN BISBEE ESCAPE PUNISHMENT

Bisbee, Ariz., Nov. 20.—The mobbing of 1,186 workers, who were run out of this city, in July, 1917, at the point of rifles, will not be punished by the law. Indictments against 206 of the mobbers have been dismissed upon the motion of County Attorney French. The first of the defendants, a hardware merchant, was acquitted last April after a trial that lasted three months.

The county attorney said it was impossible to go on with the trials because of the inability to get witnesses and the strong sentiment against a continuance of the cases.

Trade unionists are not surprised at the quashing of these indictments. Special interests in this state, headed by copper barons, have maintained a continuous opposition to the prosecution. The plea was made that court costs would increase taxation. Many important witnesses for the state disappeared and demands for vindication of the law were answered by the charge "disloyalty."

The mobbing grew out of a miners' strike called the previous June. The mobbers rounded up their victims, and loaded them into cattle cars and freight cars. They were taken to the desert, 12 miles from Columbus, N. Mex., where the men were unloaded. The United States army went to the relief of the men and removed them to the military camp at Columbus until they dispersed.

The sheriff of the county boldly declared in court that he was responsible for the thuggery. He said he was actuated by patriotic motives.

The mob included business men, bankers and officials of copper mine companies.

URGE HELP FOR INJURED.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The federal board for vocational education is pleading the case of injured workmen who would equip themselves for more remunerative employment but cannot afford to give up their small wage to take the training.

Under the federal industrial rehabilitation act of 1920 the government aids the various states that accept the act by paying the salary of teachers for these injured workers. The law does not provide any money to support the man while he is training.

"Suppose," says the federal board, "an injured worker can earn a small weekly wage as a watchman or in some other position requiring no skill. In most cases he can not afford to give up his small wage long enough to take the training offered him which will bring him a fatter pay envelope in the end.

"It is here that the state workmen's compensation, or the man's union, or some other agency must step in and see that the man's living expenses are cared for while he is learning a new trade.

"The recent conference called by the federal board for vocational education in this city showed plainly the great need for further state legislation along these lines."

JEER REVOLUTIONISTS

London, England, Nov. 20.—The handful of men in the labor movement who talk of "revolution" were jeered and ridiculed by Tom Shaw, trade unionist and member of parliament, in a speech in which he discussed the recent miners' strike. The unionist declared that the miners were justified in their wage demand and asked if the men who talk of revolution really understand what they say.

"If a revolution did come," said the speaker, "the men who would be responsible for that situation would discover that they are conscentious objectors and would let others do the fighting when the bullets began to fly."

The speaker classed certain government officials with the advocates of revolution in the unions.

"There is a better way than revolution," said Shaw. "There is the way of common sense, enlightenment and education, of teaching the people that it is better to put a cross on a ballot paper than to stop a bullet."

WILL LIVE IN TENTS.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 20.—Striking coal miners in this state will be housed in tents by the United Mine Workers of America because of their ejection from company houses. The miners are demanding that coal owners comply with the award of the president's coal commission, appointed when the nation wide strike of coal miners ended last fall. The strikers have been denied free assemblage and the state militia has stopped the holding of public meetings where the miners tried to discuss their grievances.

At Empire the mine guards broke into the strikers' commissary and took everything that was movable. The value of the property amounted to several thousand dollars. The guards claim they seized the property to satisfy a rent claim of $36. The miners' goods were carried to property owned by the Empire Coal company.

TEACHERS' WAGE IS LOW.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 20.—The average wage of school teachers in the United States is $750 a year, or less than a messenger boy, declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the federal bureau of education, in a speech in this city.

The educator urged an average of $2,000. He said "unless immediate steps are taken to properly compensate teachers an alarming shortage will soon prevail."

BREAK CONTRACTS.

New York, Nov. 20.—In a survey of business conditions, made by the national association of credit men, regret is expressed at the general breakdown of the sense of obligation by business men who violate contracts. It is stated that the wholesale cancellation of contracts and returns of merchandise are a serious lowering of standards which American business men prided themselves.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—An arbitration board has awarded substantial wage increases to commercial shop members of the Typographical union. The new rate is $46 a week for day work and $49 for night work, with double time for holiday and Sunday work. This is an increase of $10 a week for hand and floor men and $7 for machine operators.

ANTHRACITE OWNERS EVADE PUBLICITY

Washington, Nov. 20.—Anthracite coal owners fear the truth, is the claim of W. Jett Lauck, economist for anthracite miners in their recent arbitration proceedings.

Mr. Lauck declared that only a sweeping investigation of the entire industry could bring about the constructive reforms in the hard coal industry that are necessary to guarantee fair prices.

"The attitude of the anthracite industry," he said, "is strictly negative and devoid of any sense of public responsibility. As a matter of fact, at the recent hearing of the anthracite commission they even claimed that the public was not interested in the proceedings. A further illustration of that attitude is furnished by their refusal at the present time to make any reports to the federal trade commission showing their cost of production.

"The public should demand and secure an investigation which would break down and effectively turn to public benefit the present monopolistic and exploiting alliance between the anthracite-carrying railroads, the coal-producing companies and the coal-sales companies."

Mr. Lauck called attention to the elaborate data and exhibits on anthracite prices and producing costs that were prepared by the miners for submission to the recent anthracite wage commission, appointed by the president. These exhibits were excluded from the records on the plea of the coal owners that it was not the business of the commission, which had been created to settle a wage dispute, to pry into the cost of anthracite production and its relation to wages and the cost of living.

"The coal owners," said Mr. Lauck, "are afraid of publicity. They strenuously opposed the submission of our evidence, and finally, on purely technical grounds, prevailed upon the chairman to exclude these fundamental figures."

KEY MEN MUST UNITE.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—"Until telegraphers employed by the Postal Telegraph company band themselves together in a disciplined army for self-protection, they must swallow the bitter pills administered at will by that corporation," says the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.

"This fact was shot home to 'bonus' men with telling force during the month of October. Farsighted individuals predicted many months ago, when business was booming, just what actually happened last month. Unless they protect themselves through organization, the workers must submit meekly to oppression.

"Associated Press telegraphers are next in line for a bitter dose of pills. The $5 increase (with a string attached) last summer was authorized because of the scarcity of press operators. The A. P. will pull the string this winter if it is safe, and unless the A. P. telegraphers organize thoroughly it will be an easy matter.

"After the 1919 strike, Western Union sounded 'taps' over the corpse of the Commercial Telegraphers' union. In one short year the organization has staged a surprising come-back. Surprising to the W. U. only. The old ship has righted itself so quickly that certain W. U. officials are apprehensive. Spies have been engaged to get the 'lay of the land' at headquarters."

PROFITEERING IN GLASS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Window glass has increased in price 300 per cent in the last four years, and plate glass 400 per cent, said Senator Kenyon, a member of the senate committee which has been investigating housing conditions.

"Our committee discovered," said Senator Kenyon, "that although they had orders to be filled, plate glass manufacturers shut down their works to keep up prices. The committee intends to send the testimony taken in this connection to the department of justice."

The lawmaker declared that the country needs 1,000,000 houses, and that probably 20,000,000 people are not properly housed. He said that in one district in Chicago he found there was an average of 17 persons to a home.

"I believe it is imperative that something should be done," he said. "The present situation is creating a great deal of unrest."

STEADY POUNDING COUNTS.

Washington, Nov. 20.—"There is no magic in securing remedial legislation; there is no short cut," declared Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes, in urging greater organizing activity, agitation and team work by the members of this organization.

The federation executive expresses the trade union idea when he says that the only effective method is to "present a clean-cut, meritorious case and then educate public opinion as well as congressional opinion.

"There is but one effective instrument through which the federal employes can secure their just deserts—the National Federation of Federal Employes. What has been accomplished in behalf of federal employes has been accomplished by them acting collectively through their organization."

MANY WORKERS KILLED.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 20.—There are 150 workers killed in industry every year in this state, said John Roach, director of safety education of the department of labor, in a speech in this city. He said most of these fatalities could be prevented by the establishment of proper safety guards. He also said that there are annually 50,000 accidents in industry in this state, and of this number but 13,000 are entitled to compensation under the law.

TO FORM STATE BODY.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Delaware state federation of labor will be formed in Wilmington on December 6. Delegates from locals throughout the state will be in attendance. With the formation of a state body in Delaware, Nevada is the only state that has no state branch affiliated with the A. F. of L.

HOW ABOUT "HIGH" WAGES?

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 20.—In an address before teachers, Congressman Fess of Ohio failed to blame the high cost of living on "high" wages.

He declared that as long as this country's high debt is unpaid there will be no material reduction in the high cost of living.

POLICE "FRAMED" MOONEY

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Mooney and Billings were "framed" declares Draper Hand, police detective, who aided in building up a case against Thomas Mooney, Mrs. Mooney, Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinberg and Edward D. Nolan, all of whom were charged with being parties to throwing a bomb during a preparedness day parade, July 22, 1916, which resulted in the death of several persons.

Mooney and Billings are serving life sentences. Mrs. Mooney and Weinberg were acquitted at their first trials and other indictments have not been pressed. Nolan was never tried.

The police detective now says the accused were "framed" and that he assisted in preparing much of the perjured testimony. He says Oxman, the Oregon cattleman, on whose testimony Mooney was convicted, and who swore he saw Mooney get out of a Ford car driven by Weinberg near the scene of the explosion, never saw the automobile until Hand showed it to him after the explosion. Swanson, a corporation detective, aided in drilling Oxman so his testimony could not be shaken by the defense.

Hand also states that Mrs. Edeau and her daughter, Sadie, both witnesses for the prosecution, told Hand that they knew nothing of the explosion, but they changed their story when the bomb bureau insisted on making them witnesses. Then they identified the accus after Hand called the prisoners name in a farcical identificat that was staged at the city prison

The dectective's statements renewed the agitation for a new for the accused. It has been erally accepted that Oxman mitted perjury, although he acquitted of this charge in a controlled by the same forces convicted Mooney. After Ox was acquitted the state supr court was asked to grant Moo a new trial, because of the la developments. In urging the at attorney general to support t request the trial judge stated th if the Oxman charge of perjury w made before the Mooney case le his court he "would unhesitatingly grant a new trial. The state su preme court refused to order a new trial on the ground that it can only review the record of a case, and there was no statement during the trial that Oxman committed perjury. It was impossible, of course, to make any reference to the perjury during the trial, or refer to it in the record, as it was not discovered until Mooney was found guilty and sentenced. Since then Governor Stephens has been urged to pardon Mooney, with the understanding that he would be immediately arrested and tried on one of the other indictments in connection with the bomb explosion.

LABOR IS AWAKENING.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 20.—A mass meeting held at Albany, this state, in the interest of striking coal miners proves that labor is awakening, says the Advance, published in this city.

Albany is 100 miles from the strike zone, yet the largest auditorium in that place was crowded to the doors to hear speeches by representatives of the United Mine Workers.

"Twenty years ago," says the Advance, "such a meeting could not be held in Albany or anywhere else, a few miles away from a strike zone, because workers then did not realize that an injury to one is the concern of all. It is especially true that farmers would not have shown any interest in such a meeting, even a few years ago. Yet they drove to Albany in great numbers, forfeited their custom of visiting a neighbor on their only day away from work, and listened most attentively. Their shouts of approval as Bittner and Dinsmore drove home the pointed truths about present-day industrial conditions showed that they are awake and alive.

"In this there is much comfort for those who have long waited to see the day when all those who work would come to understand that all workers are brothers and that there is no division of interest along craft and class lines.

"Verily, the day of reactionary cortrol is at an end."

LOW WAGES COSTLY.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The cheap wage policy of the government is proving most costly, as scientific men are being forced by economic necessity out of the people's service into private employ, where rates are doubled, tripled and quadrupled over those paid by Uncle Sam.

Every department of the government is affected and the wonderful organization of scientists that has been built up is crumbling to pieces.

In agriculture, geology, forestry, commerce, fishery and every other human endeavor, these scientists devise better methods, investigate and experiment.

Because congress has repeatedly refused to consider the high cost of living, and adjust salaries accordingly, these scientists are being forced to enter private employment.

While the pinch penny policy of congress also affects other employes of the government, they are not in as favorable a position as the scientists, although thousands of other workers have resigned. This is especially true in the postoffice department.

AID STRIKERS' KIDDIES.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 20.—Reports to striking cigar makers show that organized cigar makers throughout the country observed "Tampa day," by donating a day's wages to the strikers' families.

These workers were forced on strike because of the anti-union attitude of employers, who discharged 200 committee men in various shops. The movement originally affected more than 13,000 workers and several thousand of them are yet on strike. The effect of this strike on the babies and children of the strikers can be imagined and urgent appeal is made for continuous contributions to sustain life in these helpless tots while their fathers battle for freedom. The Cigar Makers' International union is financing the strike, but the drain on any one organization by such an army of unemployed is more than can be expected, in view of the effect that a victory or defeat will have on the entire trade union movement in this section of the country.

"COMPANY" UNION PAYS.

Enterprise, Ore., Nov. 20.—The Oregon Lumber company announces a wage reduction of 20 per cent. This concern operates a company "union" known as the loyal legion of lumbermen and loggers, established during the war by Col. Disque. The legion is rapidly falling to pieces despite every effort to give it the appearance of life.

Organized timber workers point to this wage reduction as proof of their claim that the timber barons favor the legion because they can use it when wage reductions and a long work day are wanted.

OLD MINER PASSES.

Washington, Nov. 20. — Samuel Lord, aged 72 years, died in this city at the home of his son, James Lord, president of the A. F. of L. mining department. The remains were interred at the late home of the deceased in Farmington, Ill. Deceased was born in England. He was a miner and was one of that rugged band that launched the United Mine Workers of America.

MUST HAVE COSSACKS.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 20.—"We must have cossacks if democracy is to survive" was the essence of oratory unloosened at a meeting in this city by a party who is financed by Illinois manufacturers.

The employers believe cossacks will "keep labor in its place," but this reason is too frank to secure results.

FRENCH TRADE UNIONS REJECT RUSSIAN PLAN

Paris, France, Nov. 20.—"Dictatorship by the proletariat" was rejected at the recent congress of the Confederation of Labor of France, held at Orleans. For several months a campaign has been waged in French trade unions against the non-political policy of the confederation. Leon Frossard, national secretary of the Socialist party, declared in one of his pro-bolshevist speeches, that at the Orleans congress he and his associates would go over the heads of the confederation officials to the membership with the determination to change the policy of the French trade union movement.

Frossard went to Orleans—and he also went to defeat, the trade union policy resolution of the confederation officials being adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The resolution reaffirms the policy of the confederation to rely on trade union action and methods to obtain justice for the workers.

"The action of the Orleans congress," says Leon Jouhaux, secretary general of the confederation, "means that the trade union movement of France will continue to determine its own methods of action for the positive and constructive emancipation of the proletariat."

The confederation also reaffirmed its demand for "industrialized nationalization" of the railroads, mines and similar basic industries, and again made its position clear that this demand does not mean that these utilities shall be operated by the political state, or what is understood as "government ownership." The workers insist that these industries be owned by the government and that they be operated by autonomous service associations of the producers, consumers and interested employes.

P. O. CLERKS ORGANIZE.

Washington, Nov. 20.—An average of nearly three locals a week for a period of three years is the organizing record of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. Through the excitement of the war and its subsequent let-down, and despite enormous labor turn over among these post office clerks, organization continued, from Maine to Hawaii, and from the northern to the southern limits of our country.

The principal legislative objects of the federation are: Higher salary classification, punitive rate of time and one-half for overtime, elimination of unnecessary night work, a 44-hour weekly working schedule, 30-days' sick leave, 30-days' vacation, stools for distributors and rest periods for all employes engaged in work requiring close mental application, improved working environment, a more equitable retirement law, a civil service court of appeals, recognition by the department of the employes' organizations and other betterments that will make the postal service a more efficient public utility.

WANT UNION SHOP.

New York, Nov. 20.—The injustice of the non-union shop will no longer be tolerated by the Actors' Equity association, if the views of a large number of these actors, at a meeting in this city, is the sentiment of the membership at large.

It has been decided to submit to a referendum whether Equity members will appear on the same stage with non-Equity members. A union-shop decision will not apply to the Producing Managers' association until 1924, when an agreement with that organization expires. The union shop will, however, apply to unorganized theatrical managers.

The Actors' Equity association includes America's foremost theatrical stars. They are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

SAFETY IN SHIP BUILDING.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The state industrial accident commission is holding hearings on the subject of safety for ship building employes. In 1918 in the ship building plants of California 59 men lost their lives, 262 sustained permanent injuries and 8,506 suffered temporary injuries. The 1919 figures show 38 deaths, 213 permanent injuries and 5,144 temporary injuries. The seeming heavy reduction in the temporary injuries, as compared to 1918, is accounted for by a new method of tabulating industrial injuries generally adopted by the different states, whereby injuries that do not cause loss of time are excluded.

STIRRING UP TROUBLE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Edward L. Koons, real estate agent and president of the local chamber of commerce, is looking for trouble. He has circularized business men on the advisability of declaring for the non-union shop and giving publicity to the fact that Buffalo is a non-union city.

Koons attempts to conceal his anti-trade unionism under such tricky verbiage as "the right to work" and "the open shop."